

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

Amusements To-Day, Bawery Thontre-Not Guilty, Hallnee, Bawerty's Lycoum Theatre-R. M. A Pinalore, Matthet Montor & Mini's Garden-Concert, Madison Square Garden-Concert, Now York Aquarium—Great Attractions. Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety. Laion Square Theatre-Horrors,

#### Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... D 8 ess Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 

In Sunday edition same rates as above

### A Great and Unexpected Change.

Until a very recent period, the Republicans have been intending to make the approaching political campaign upon the issues of the civil war. This was especially the case in Ohio, where the bloody shirt was long since flung to the wind, and all the faithful invited to rally around that lurid party banner.

But now the case is changed. The Repub licans have nominated for Governor in the person of CHARLES FOSTER of Fostoria a man who did nothing for his country in the war, but remained at home keeping store and making money throughout the long years of that dreadful contest; while on the other hand the Democrats have nominated THOMAS EWING, a gallant soldier, who gained distinction in the field by rendering invaluable services in the time of our coun try's greatest peril.

Herewith the scene is shifted indeed. The Republicans not only haul down the bloody shirt, but they actually attack Ewing for having fought the war with too much earnestness and too intense devotion to the cause of the Union. It seems that while in command in Missouri, he issued against the rebels of that State an order which indigated his determination that while engaged In war he would have no child's play about it. He was no holiday soldier, as the enemies of the Union learned to their cost but it is none the less curious to see the Republicans now assailing him for having

been too hostile toward the public enemy! But when election day comes along in Ohio, we predict that the merits of Ewing's patriotism will be endorsed with approval by an immense majority of the law-abiding citizens of the State; and well it will be for the Democracy if their candidates in the States and in the nation shall be as sound on the questions of the war as he has proved

### Mr. Hayes Self-Condemned.

All the arguments adduced by Mr. HAYES, fn his latest veto message, as to the im portance of maintaining United States Marshals, simply go to his own condemnation.

He makes a learned citation of the early laws of the United States conferring certain authority upon marshals; and he proceeds to show how necessary to the maintenance of the Government the existence of these officers is.

Very well. Congress concurs in all this, and is anxious to have marshals possessed of all the powers they formerly exercised, and makes an ample provision for their sup-

But there are certain powers conferred upon marshals by modern legislation which, in the opinion of Congress, are dangerous to free and independent suffrage. Accordingly, Congress refuses to pay for the exercise of these dangerous powers.

What does Mr. HAYES say to this? He says unless the marshals shall be allowed to exercise these dangerous powers he will deprive them of the bread and butter Congress has voted them.

Who starves the Marshals? Mr. HAYES. Who nullifies an act of Congress?

Mr. HAYES.

Who blocks the wheels of Government? Mr. HAYES.

# The New Job in Mexico.

By persistent efforts and a combination with leaders on the Republican side, Mr WILSON of West Virginia was able to carry through the House the scheme for a new treaty with Mexico, to be negotiated by the appointment of "one or more commissioners, not to exceed three. . The compen sation for such commissioners shall not excood \$5,000, in addition to necessary expenses,

to be allowed by the Secretary of State." A long preamble recites the objects of the proposed negotiation, among which are a new extradition treaty, the abolition of the Free Zone, and other things to give color to the real job, which is contained in the following declaration:

" Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have in vested their capital, and others are desirous of investing, in the republic of Mexico, in mining, the construction of railroads, banking, farming, stock raising and merchan-dising, and in other enterprises, and in this view, with the purpose of increasing said investments, which are believed to be mutually beneficial to the peoples of both Governments, a treaty is deemed necessary," &c.

This is the cat in the big tub of meal, which the schemers spread out to hide the claws of the concealed animal. When Mr. REAGAN and others inquired why it was proposed to appoint special Commissioners for a duty which devolved properly upon the regular Minister in Mexico, Mr. Young of Tennessee answered:

\* I had a conversation with the Secretary of State, who terured me that it is almost impossible to conclude any treaty with the republic of Mexico, unless it be done by he method proposed in this resolution. Every efforwhich has been made for years through our Minister to secure the establishment of treaty stipulations between this Government and Mexico has resulted in failure Let us make a treaty with Mexico; and if the Government of that country is not while to enforce its strymhetions, the let this Government enforce them."

This speech has at least the merit of be ing plain and bold. It announces in so many words that, willing or unwilling, Mexico is to be forced into a treaty, which we shall dictate; and then if she does not live up to it and enforce every condition, the United States will march an army into the country and assume that task. An independent na tion is thus to be coerced into terms, and Mr. Evarrs backs the plan, because Mexico has not heretofore yielded to his demands for a treaty in the interest of speculators, and intended as an entering wedge to split and seize the country.

This is also substantially a repetition in another form of the scheme which was attempted at the outset of the Fraudulent Administration for the double purpose of stealing Mexican territory, and of relieving the political situation by the distractions of a foreign war. The orders to Gen. ORD, and the raids of McKenzie, Shapten Bullis, and others, were designed to provoke a collision. They failed only because President DIAZ in good faith desired the friendship of the United States, and made extraordinary sacrifings to secure it while

having to bear these outrages and indig-

HAYES was assailed at the start by the stalwarts, who denounced the composition of the Cabinet, and by the Democrats, who were sore under the success of the Great Fraud. Between these two millstones the Fraudulent concern was likely to be ground to powder. The jobbers who had been long seeking for a chathe to steal the northern provinces saw their opportunity, and they combined with the political faction to get up a war in the hope of serving both interests. Mr. Evants was at the head of that movement. The War Department was used to carry out his programme, which is revived now under another disguise.

The managers of this lob deferred any positive action until the close of the session, when it might be smuggled through in the way that was employed. They argued that favorable action by a Democratic House and Senate would give the scheme an impulse and strengthen the hands of the Fraudulent Administration. But the vote shows that it was squeezed through by a bare quorum, there being but seventy-nine in the affirmative and sixty-six in the negative. Of the former, forty-one were Democrats and thirty-eight were Republicans. There were one hundred and fortyone absentees, or but four less than the aggregate of the yeas and navs. This is the capital upon which a project to invade Mexico and to steal her territory starts out. Behind it there are corrupt and desperate schemers of both parties, some of whom have been in Mexico laving their plans, and others of whom are soon to go there.

### A Silly Pretence.

It seems that the police made another show of enforcing the liquor law last Sunday. That is, they made it much more than ordinarily difficult for a man to get a drink. By doing so they undoubtedly caused much profanity among the thirsty and a considerable loss of profit to the sellers of alcoholic beverages, who, unrestrained, would naturally dispense more liquor on a Sunday than on any other day.

But why is it that only every now and then the police are particular about the enforcement of the Sunday Excise law? The law is the same for all Sundays of the year, and yet except at long intervals many of the liquor dealers are allowed to keep open if they make a very shallow pretence of shutting their doors. The lager beer saloons especially do a heavy business in that popular and usually innoxious beverage on the first day of the week, for the Germans, who are its greatest patrons, make a holiday of Sunday; and what is a holiday to them without lager beer? Though the shutters of the beer gardens may be down and the front door locked, few people are not aware that this only means that you are requested to enter by the side door to get your refreshment, which you will have no difficulty in obtaining so long as you behave yourself. The policeman passes on his beat and makes no effort to interfere with the thirsty procession. Lager beer flows all over the city on Sunday, and, taking them as a whole, the crowd of drinkers are quiet and orderly

people who do nobody any harm. A Sunday comes, however, when the police are directed to use exceptional vigilance in keeping the saloons shut. It is hard to get in even by the side doors; barenders are arrested for doing exactly what they do unmolested on most Sundays of the year; the policeman watches with prving eyes at the cracks of the doors and shutters, and where lager beer is sold at all perhaps it is dealt out in weiss beer glasses only. This spasmodic surveillance goes on for a few Sundays, and then the policeman ceases to notice whether the saloon is open or not, lager beer again flows freely, and the dealers and their customers are again

happy. Is not this a silly way of proceeding in great city, and does it not tend to bring both the Excise law and all law and its ruardians into contempt? It certainly does not encourage temperance to play fast and loose with the law; and a law which can only be enforced after a mean, pharisaical and shuffling fashion ought not to be on the

statute books. Besides, why should not the people have lager beer on Sunday as well as on other days, provided they do not disturb their neighbors, who may prefer to go to church or drink their beverages at home? The class of the community who consume this moderate stimulant most regularly, and who most feel its absence, even for a single day, are rarely topers, and they offer no reasonable cause of offence to anybody on Sunday or on week days.

We just now are hearing a good deal about moderate drinking. There is a movement to make excessive stimulation disreputable. as unquestionably it is, or if not disreputable, at least an evidence of a deplorable disease, which leads to manifestations to be treated with severity by the law, if its victims are not handed over to a physician. But what better way of encouraging moderation in the use of alcohol than to give people opportunities to drink a mild fer mented liquor, which, on the whole, is the best alcoholic beverage obtainable at a small price, and to which the popular taste

has grown accustomed? We have become one of the greatest of the beer-making and beer-drinking nations. Our lager beer at its best has no superior in the world, and it is a liquor lightly charged with alcohol which may satisfy men's thirst without making beasts of them. Under such circumstances it would seem to be the wise part to let people alone to drink it so long as they keep the peace.

Any way, a Sunday law which can only be enforced by fits and starts, and which encourages sneaking pretence, is a nuisance, and ought to be altered or repealed. It will never assist in stopping intemperance but will rather promote it.

# The Case Briefly Stated.

There are about fifty United States Marshals in the country, every one of whom is a Republican of some sort. Each of them employs several ceputies all the year round. On great occasions, when members of Congress and Presidential electors are to be chosen. and the success of the Republican party makes it necessary to falsify registration lists, stuff ballot boxes, and imprison Democratic voters, the marshals are in the habit of appointing a large number of special deputies to perform this reprehensible service This was not the practice in the old days while Jackson, Clay, Webster, and Ben-TON were among us; but it is the custom now, when we are under the rule of a Fraud-

ulent President. Congress passed a bill to pay the salaries of the United States Marshals and of a sufficlent number of deputies to discharge the regular duties of their offices. The bill contained a section which, if fairly construed, would prevent the expenditure of money for the employment of special deputies to perform the nefarious acts we have mentioned, or, in other words, to commit political crimes and misdemeanors. The

Fraudulent President has vetoed this bill, and the marshals are out of money. This is the whole case. Now let us see

what the country thinks of it.

### The Montelair Homicide.

It is disgraceful that in a long-settled, old community like that of Montclair, New Jersey, there should be talk about lynching, and demonstrations of the violent character which have been witnessed there within a few days past.

Perhaps, however, when the bottom of the well is reached we shall get at the truth proverbially hidden there.

We are informed that the boasted administration of justice in New Jersey is not so exact and impartial as it has been reputed. If Justice is blind in that State it is said she is blind to the right and not to the parties.

Especially do we hear of such scandals in the Court of Chancery as would have dis-

graced the reign of Tween in this city. Where such things happen, there is soo a falling off in the feeling of respect for all nominally judicial tribunals.

In regard to the Montelair affair, it must be decided without reference to nationality, and solely on its intrinsic merits. All honest and fair men, wheresoever

born, will agree to this Of one blood are all the nations of the earth.

The extra session of Congress terminated neventfully yesterday afternoon. Its work had been finished on the previous day. All the appropriations, save those for United States Marshals' fees, had been made in accordance with HAVES'S request in his message convoking the session. The political legislation that was originally appended to the Army and the Legislative bills had been amended and tched until a majority had voted for it and Haves had approved it. Nothing remained to be done but you to go home. When the Senate came to do this, the Republicans opposed adjournment, although they did not filibuster to prevent it. Mr. Wrypow had a long explanation to make relative to the position occupied by the t-publicans and in misrepresentation of the Democrats, Mr. KERNAN auswered him, and the political issues of the session were again gone over. The resolution to adjourn was carried by

The House passed several bills of minor importance, but devoted itself in the main to waiting for the Senate's action.

It is to be hoped that WILLIAM ALMON WHRELER, in his cool retreat among the trout streams of the Adirondacks, will appreciate the resolution passed yesterday by the Senate thanking him for the ability, courtesy, and impartiality he has displayed in presiding over the extra session. Inasmuch as WHEELER took to the woods directly after the session began. there is a suspicion that the Senators were

Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys has resigned his office as Chief of the Corps of Engineers. By this resignation one of the most brilliant and distinguished officers that the country has ever possessed goes out of the public service. During a great part of the civil war Gen. Hum-PHREYS was Chief of Staff in the Army of the otomac, and at the end of it he was in command of an army corps. A man of extraor finary culture, great originality of mind, high and chivalric courage, and sincere patriotism. he deserves in the retirement which he now seeks the grateful admiration of all sincere riends of the republic.

Senator Zach Chandler has been created Doctor of Laws by a college of Michigan. Mr. HANDLER is a patriotic man, and no true born American will grudge him this learned honor; out, after all, it expresses no such literary dis-tinction as the more modest degree of Master of Arts, conferred by Princeton College upon G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, the beautiful obituary poet of Philadelphia.

The Aldermen yesterday did all that is in heir power to give an opportunity to celebrate the Fourth in the old-fashioned powder-exploding way. But it will doubtless grieve the petitioners who asked that the city ordinance be repealed so far as to allow the firing of guns, that, although the Aldermen granted their request, a State law will still prevent them from thus celebrating their patriotism.

It turned out in the course of Refered LYMAN'S investigation of Joun I. DAVENPORT vesterday that DAVENPORT and the de Jacto At torney-General had a rather lively time of it previous to the last election. DEVENS put it in writing that he would not sanction the expense of what DAVENPORT was about to do with refernce to the seizure of naturalization papers. DAVENFORT said he was disgusted with DEVENS. and wrote him a saucy letter, which was no sent. Whether DEVENS has since sanctioned DAVENPORT'S big bill for issuing twelve thousand warrants without getting a single convic tion remains to be found out.

The last number of the Printers' Circular s embellished with a fine steel engraving of G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M. The last preious steel engraving of Mr. CHILDS, made more than ten years ago, represented him with a perfectly bald head. Since that time, as we learn from the new picture, nature has blessed Mr. CHILDS with a shiny and luxuriant growth of new hair. We record the fact with satisfaction, for a poet without hair is an undignified. unnatural, and anomalous thing, and an object for the gibes of the thoughtless and the wicked.

It is reported that ex-Gov. JOHN F. HART. BANFI is so eager in pursuit of the War Office not yet vacated by Mr. Ggo, W. McCRARY, and so confident of obtaining it, that he is about to resign his place as Postmaster of Philadelphia. HARTRANFT is a type of the chronic American officeholder, and it is incredible that he should let go the salary in hand for the larger one in the bush. It is fair to presume that if he gives up the Postmastership the preliminary pipes have already been laid, and a connection made, for another and a fatter office.

The number of men who in sudden fits of passion have killed their servants, is, in modern times at least, not large. Probably the most remarkable case, both for the rank of the criminal and the rigid impartiality of his trial, is that of Laurence, Earl of Ferrers, who was hanged for murder more than one hundred years ago. His family were rich and noble, and traced their ancestry back to the reign of Enward the Confessor. Their crest, still worn by a successor of the ill-starred Earl, bears the ofty sounding motto, Honor virtutis pramium-Honor is the reward of fidel ty.

The crime of the unfortunate nobleman was he shooting of his steward, who had angered im by inattention to his orders, and who, in a subsequent altercation, so excited the Earl that the latter got his pistol, returned to the scene of the quarrel, and fired the fatal shot. The steward lingered a day or two and died in great agony. A warrant was issued by the nearest Jusice of the Peace and the Earl was arrested. He pleaded in excuse that " the fellow's conduct had seen insupportable, and that he only got what he eserved." Being a member of the House of Lords, the titled murderer was granted a hearng before that august body. It was proved that he had quarrelled with his wife and that his conduct for years had been morose, violent, and ecentric. Their lordships, however, found im rational in thought and speech, and after a careful examination pronounced him sane to ill intents and purposes. He was convicted by large majority, and sentenced to be hanged as common felon at Tyburn. The execution took place on the 5th of May, 1760, in the presence of an immense multitude, drawn thither by the unusual spectacle of a lord suffering on !

the gallows. The Earl was allowed to ride to Tyburn in his own coach with armorial bear-ings on the panels, and throughout the scene he preserved the utmost fortitude. After being cut down, his body, like that of a common felon, was given to the surgeons to be anatomized. The impartiality with which the old eighteenth

doubtless one cause why they continued so long in force. The quiet controversy that has been going on in Congress over placing quinine on the free list burst into a flerce climax in the closing hours of the extra session, and ended in a brilliant victory for the friends of the mensure. It was late on Monday afternoon that Mr. COVERT moved, in the House, to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Its onemics were seemingly unprepared for the motion, and were thrown into confusion. Ere they could rally the day was lost to them, and the bill was passed, 125 to 33. In the Senate, yesterday, it was at first referred to the Finance Committee but later was recalled and passed by an almost

century hanging laws were executed upon men like the Earl of Ferrers and Dr. Dodd was

and most decisive contests of the session The survivors of the bark Helen told a court of inquiry yesterday what they knew of the steamship City of New York crashing into them. The recital was necessarily short. The great black vessel loomed up for an instant in the fog. and the bark was struck and sunk, five of the crew going down with her. The lights were burning, and the fog born had been sounded repeatedly. The steamship men may make a satisfactory defence, but the testimony thus far offered is of gross carelessness and blundering.

unanimous vote. It was one of the quickes

The beaten crew usually has an explanation of its defeat. Yale's is that the faculty there do not encourage boating and athletic in the boat or the gymnasium is cruelly compelled to attend recitations and lectures. There are too many books and too few boats. While Yale boys are deep in moral and intellectual philosophy, Greek roots, and conic sections, Harvard's crew is hardening its muscles by tenmile runs and pounding sand bags. The Yale boys deserve sympathy.

The Brooklyn Aldermen, in granting a wholesale franchise to the Kings County Elevated Railway Company, have adhered to the forms of law, and are thus protected from legal prosecution; but they merit a retribution which doubtless will be meted out to them at the polis It is so clear that they have acted for the interests of the railway corporation, and for their own personal interest, that it amounts to a moral certainty that there was corruption and jobbery. The amount of bonds to be required of the company was cut down from one million of dollars to two hundred thousand, and the provisions designed to operate for the benefit of property owners were so clouded that they are likely to be avoided through legal technicalities. or circumvented by the forfeiture of the two hundred thousand dollar bond. The best streets of the city are delivered over to the corporation. and many less important streets, on which a road will probably not be built for many years hence, are thrown in to enlarge the monopol While Brooklyn needed rapid transit, she did not need to be sacrificed to obtain it.

Ten thousand dollars is a large sum of oney to be taken out of the deposits of a rotten savings bank and paid for the purpose of procuring a false and fraudulent report of the bank's condition. Yet that is what GUSTAY MAHR, President of the French Bank of San Francisco, did when the Bank Commissioners were examining the concern last September. The money was paid to B. J. SHAY, who claimed that be could influence the Bank Commissioners to make a favorable return to the Attorney-General of California regarding the bank. MAHE, who was a defaulter at the time to the amount of \$150,000, subsequently committed suicide, and now a criminal prosecution has been instituted against SHAY.

For many years past no bull or encyclical of the Pope has been permitted to be published in the Polish provinces of Russia, which are inhabited by Roman Catholics. The alleged ground of prohibition was that among the Polish revolutionists who took up arms agains the Russian Government in 1863 were many Catholic priests, and that these priests were encouraged in the revolt by Pres IX. When the Polish insurrection was crushed, the Pope was forbidden direct communication with the Poles, But times and circumstances have now changed. and the Czar himself, with his Government, is endangered. Negotiations were opened some time ago between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Vatican and the result has been restoration of the friendly relations between the Car and the Pope. Now the Catholics of Poland do not need to secure the aid of smugglers, as they had to do in past years. The privileges of the Vatican were restored upon he condition that the clergy under its control should denounce the projects of the Nihillsts. as opposed to the State and to religion. There has lately been published in the Gareta Polska, and republished in the other Polish journals. an epistle of the Archbishop Sotrevitch of Warsaw to the elergy of his diocese, transmitting to each of them a copy of the encyclical of the Holy Father, LEO XIII., dated Dec. 28, 1878. The Archbishop says that this most worthy and important document should be known not only to the clergy, but also to the faithful laity, who should be informed of its contents, and thus protected from the dangerous influence of pernicious doctrine. Further, the priests are advised to expound from the Holy Scriptures the rights of property, the family question, the proper relations of servants and masters, and the necessity of obedience to the authorities. The publication of the epistle of Archbishor SOTREVITCH was greeted by the Russian secular journals as the triumph of religious toleration, and the Golos said: "Religious toleration, always and everywhere, is the surest sign of moral development and of political and national growth; and for this reason we welcome the publication of the Papal Encyclical in Russia." But the Russian religious organs regret the new policy of the Czar, who is the head of the Orthodox Church, in granting privileges to the Church of Rome, which is the powerful competitor of Russian orthodoxy. In consequence of their language on this subject, some of th religious journals have lately received official warning.

# Imperialism in the United States.

From the Herald. In the United States there was never any real danger to the perinanence of the republic nutil the syco-phants and flatterers of Gen. Grant conceived the idea of lecting him a third time. If, against all our precedent and traditions, he could be elected thrice, he might be re elected indefinitely by the aid of military glare and fame, and the American republic seemed for the first time in real danger. But this danger has been dispelled by the petency of an aroused public sentiment. Al-though France, our ancient and honored ally, is still disurbed by the aspirations of pretenders, we are exposed o no corresponding danger since the collapse of the reat hippodrome performance which had been planned or escorting. Gen. Grant across the continent from San Francisco.

# The Biography of Butler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: In THE Sea of June 27 Gen. Wu. F. Smith prenounces certain statements of tact in my "Life of Butler" untrue. In reply I will say that I obtained my information on those points from a member of Gen. Butier's staff who was pre-ent when Gen. Butier offered to Gen. Smith the command of an expedition against Richmond, which he Staff, postrovely arctined. I subsempently interviewed to the postrovely arctined. I subsempently interviewed statement as correct, string tobuls, Ac. den. Butter and, martier, that the president insubscriming of Gen. Smith and some others of his corps commander extipped his efforts at various points. For example, during the hatter of Bermitia Hundreds in May, 1904, observing that Beaureyard was panishing Gen. Gilmore's command severals, Gen. Butter ordered Gen. Smith advance to the reflect a Gilmore, which order he retured to obe, as nine. 'Uniform yet binased into the trouble, let him fight it out.' Butter then ordered one of Smith's heighest to recurrors Gilmore, which was done, and the hattle won. After the field than Smith called at Gen. Butter replied.' Not having the power to him you. I succept your apployer mercessarily severe on Gen. Smith. I omitted this claime but of history from my books; nor should I have given it to the work now if Gen. Smith had not seen fit to stack my reputation as a faithful had not seen fit to stack my reputation as a faithful had not seen fit to stack my reputation as a faithful had not seen fit to stack my reputation as a faithful had not seen fit to stack my reputation as a faithful histories. reply I will say that I obtained my intermation on those

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE DEMO CRATIC BACK DOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The back down of the Democratic leaders in Con-gress on the question of the right of the people to exercise suffrage unawed by the military and by Executive minions clothed with power over their liberties, is but a repetition of their sur render of the election in 1877.

The people will now see the justice of my strictures on that surrender made at the time and if you will republish the enclosed from the Union of the 25th of January, 1877, it will help them to appreciate the course of these men now. The truth is that the false position taken by them on the great question of the Union utterly disqualifies them from leadership. Their adversaries persistently press that upon them, and the consequence is that they either encum ber every great question of popular rights defence of that false position, or, as in these instances, are driven from the defence of them by the false charge that it involves a renewal of the war, or the assertion of the same principles

by which they brought it on.
Yours truly, Montgomery Blair.
Washington, June 30, 1879.

#### The Democratic Leaders Show the White Feather. From the Washington Union, Jan. 25, 1877.

Senator Frelinghuysen says: Senator Frelinghuysen says:

I agree that the method practiced by the two Houses for ten years, and provided for in the bill as it passed the Senate last year, is not the constitutional method of counting the vote; but with these precedents against the Republican party, amounting well migh to an estoppel, I think it but just to say that the Democracy of Congress have soled with entire fairness in agreeing that where there is but a single return from a State the vote shall be counted, unless both Houses reject it, and in loining with us in establishing a tribunal so just and equal that the veriest cayling cannot point out in it any inequality, which tribunal shall decide, in case there is a double return from a State, which of the two shall be counted, subject to the right of both Hinses still to reject the quality in that has thus been decided to be the true one.

We confess that what Senator Prelinghuysen

subject to the right of both lineses still to reject the return that has thus been decided to be the tree one.

We confess that what Senntor Frelingbuysen here calls 'fairness' we regard as weakness. No one can have a greater horror of war, with its waste of life and money, its demoralization of private and public life, than we have, and if there was the remotest chance of its being brought upon us by our adherence to the law, as our adversaries confess they are estopped from denying it to be, we should say give it up uninesitatingly. Not a syllable has ever been printed in the Union to countenance violence. On the contrary, we have commended again and again the forbearance of our Southern friends under their trials as an exhibition of lortinde in the cause of Democracy which should wipe out the last vestige of distrust from the most suspicious minds of their devotion to free government. All history shows that civil war means despotism. Nothing but the brutality and coarse ambition engendered in such sirfle could have brought a civilized people to the disfranchisement of the men of their own races and the descendants of the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Lees, and Madisons, who led in the achievement of their own society. No one but a man who had come to believe by success in that school, that power alone was worth struggling for, and that law or moral obligation may alike be set aside if power can be held, would have ordered the judges and

lieve by success in that school, that power alone was worth struggling for, and that hav or moral obligation may alike be set aside if power can be held, would have ordered the judges and military to cooperate in superseding the governments of States; nor would the representatives of any people, in whom the love of free government was not superseded by just of power over other people nurtured by war, tolerate such outrages.

But the fact that Tilden ran but little behind his opponent in the North, carrying more than a million of Republican votes there, notwithstanding his opponents roused to the timest the leadousy of that section by conceding to him the "solid South," shows that that battle cry has lost its inspiration, and that the ruin of the business of the country, brought about by the wasteful and plundering governments, which the sectional issue has entailed upon the contry, has taught the people the necessity of instituting and carrying on a government upon the principle of "reform" and honest administration. The success of Tilden on this principle was immediately followed by a better feeling in business circles. Every one feit that the sectional war was over and that hereafter the public mind would be concentrated upon carrying into effect vigorously the new policy. But their fond hopps were soon extinguished by the knowledge that a baleful conspiracy had been formed to deprive Tilden of enough of the votes of that solid South—sil of which had been conceded to him in the canvass—to deprive him of his election.

Can it be necessary, under such circum-

wotes of that solid South—all of which had been conceded to him in the canvass—to deprive him of his election.

Can it be necessary, under such circumstances, to secure the peace of the country, to surrender the victory fairly won by the people in the cause of good government, peace, and of good will between sections and races? Will the Republicans of the North countenance their representatives in a departure from a rule for counting the votes by which, Mr. Frelinghuysen savs, they are estopped to deny Tilden's election in order to deprive Tilden of a part of that solid South, the certainty of his getting which formed the whole argument against him in the canvass? We say that it is unjust to their representatives, to assume that they will consent to put their own rules under foot to secure another four years of the same rulnous sectionalism and rapacity the same ruinous sectionalism and rapacity which have characterized the rule of those who have controlled Grant's Administration. Hayes falls under their dominion, because by the frauds they have committed he climbs into rower. We confide absolutely in the recola fails under their dominion, because by the frauds they have confide absolutely in the people. They will take care that not one drop of blood is shed, and they will put down without trouble the attempt of the Returning Board manipulators to set up a President over them.

It is only because they think the proposed commission will be empowered to go behind the returns and put down the fraud that they have the Conference bill. But who can vouch for that result? To do that the Judges may think it necessary, as Sherman contends, to read all the testimony, which they could not do if they went at it now and kept at it till the 4th of March. But this is not necessary to a political body. Every member of Congress knows already the exact nature of the transaction as well as if he should read nothing eise for a twelvemonth. And the people understand it also, and know that their representatives cannot elect Hayes without sanctioning fraud. That is the issue, and it is well understood. Let this faste be met. We have no fear that any Senator who thinks he has a future before him will believe that he can evade this issue and escape responsibility for having sunctioned fraud by basing his vote on the technical points on which alone they rely to defeat Tilden, before the Judges, who have no such responsibility. Constitutions have no value, says Mr. Canfeat Tilden, before the Judges, who have no such responsibility.

Constitutions have no value, says Mr. Canning, where courage is wanting to stand by them. This bill shows the white feather in the most lamentable form in republican government. It proclaims in every line distrust of the people. It surrenders the acknowledged rights of the people's House, and evades responsibility for political conduct, which is the fundamental principle of republican government,

### Learn. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is not the

confession of the negro Cox a case of most extraordinary cander?

Some years ago burglars broke into my house, and the police, after a very solemn investigation, assured me that they (the burglars) got in by the use of a "nip"—a tool inserted in the keyhole and used to turn the key from the inserted in the key hole and used to turn the key from the outside of the door. They also eastloned me to keep very still about it, and especially not to let the newspapers if the first east of the interest of the eastlood it. If I ever wanted to recover my property I did keep still, but the stelen property has not been of since. I learned later that this was the common selvice of the police—not really intended to promote the interests of persons realised, but to save themselves from conserve. How many burgiaries and robberies are of interests of persons realised, but to save themselves from conserve. How many burgiaries and robberies are of interests of persons realised, but to save themselves from consisting conference that the public never hour off. A clitism's detective association, to watch the actions of our supposed profectors, would show, I think, a state of rottenness, corruption, and crime that would make the readers of Tax Sus shudder. It is the most corrupt "police in the world."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit a woman to be heard in regard to street cleaning The virtue of neatness, true cleanliness, seems to be dif-terently regarded by the two sexes. For instance, ship keeping and housekeeping are almost the same thing; but in the former men are the agents, and we find a great meding special attention are left an offence to be brits.

The same lack of true cleanliness appears in our streets. While the moffending dust is carefully dug from between the paying atmess in the moddle of the street, and dispently swept into our eyes, the satters are left full of a recking, moscone fifth, that "smells to braven." It is the old story of "making clean the outside of the platter." Now, may I be allowed the question whether any one believes that it women had in charge the cleaning of New York it would remain as fifthy as it now is! Faris is a clean city; but the Cette branch on the than-alan rate is called the terminine element, and France the lidy of the tannity.

# Kaw York, June 30.

The Armstrong Homicide. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I am now eady to certify on oath to the few remarks in Tan Bus a Monday, and there are many others who know the centle and amiable character of Armstrong, ready to ome forward at a moment's call. One writer talks i come forward at a moment's can. One write takes a vest deal of sentimentality shout blair, but not one word about Armstrong's seed tabler and mether, in their distant former in Ireland, or his four respectable brothers and states must be real of account of the anneered-shouther and states must be real of account of the anneered-shouther than the real of their sentences. The real of many former and the property of the property James H. Duerr, 444 West Twenty-eighth street

# The Greek Question.

LONDON, July 1 .- The official correspondence on the Greek question has been published. Lord Salis-oury, the British Foreign Secretary, suggested to the Porte that it should make a southnoons green of terA FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

n Advance Report of the Address to be De-livered at Springfield on Friday by Ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain of South Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS : I have been asked, as a

Southerner, to address you of the North on this annive sary day of the birth of our common Union. As a Sout erner, I deeply feel the significance of the request. Could our representative men be brought more frequently into contact with the masses of your people; could we often meet, as to-day, to exchange congratulations on the permanency of the glorious fabric which our fathers build ed, a d to join in the expression of sentiments appropriate to this occasion, I know that much of the misunder standing, jealousy, and suspicious hatred that now alien ate the sections would disappear like the sulphurou smoke of yonder cannon that lately boomed. Therefor I come willingly and frankly, in the true spirit of th Fourth of July, bringing to Massachusetts the friendly and aisterly greeting of my own beloved South Carolina.

For South Carolina, the State of my adoption and choice, is also the State of my love. Born and bred elsewhere, with family ties and demestic associations else where, 1, nevertheless, yielded up to her my love and loyalty when I entered her palmetto-fringed borders in the dark days of reconstruction. I went there without money, without politi cal influence, without previous acquaintance the people among whom I had cast my lot, but for with a strong moral purpose, and animated by a sacred missionary spirit. I stood by South Carolina through all the vicissitudes of the experiment of universal suffrage— an experiment fraught with much personal dancer, but of transcendently great importance to civilization. stood by South Carolina while her citizens grew poore is true that my residence is no longer in South Carolina true that my professional and personal interests nov centre elsewhere yet my heart is still there, and as edictment for felony committed within her borders sti

sinds me to her sunlit groves and smiling cities with a ond of exceeding strength.

Therefore, as a representative South Carolinian, hank you men of Massachusetts for the compliment which you have paid to my cherished State. An extle thanks you from the bottom of his loyal heart. What-ever may have been my political course during the happy and eventful years spent at Columbia, I feel that I at least brought away the affectionate solicitude of my neighbors. I feel that they remember me, and will con-tinue to remember me. I know that they are anxious to get me back. I know that they recall my disinterested acts as Attorney General and afterward as reform Governor with emotions of the livellest character. They never can and never will forget the days when I, sur rounded by men like Moses and Parker and Nearle and Cardozo and Honest John Patterson, but dominatir them all by the force of intellect and purity of motive exercised a permanent influence upon the destinies the beloved State. They still recall my official utter ance, lofty, ringing, and patriotic, as when I wrote "There is an indefinite verge for expansion of power be fore us. It is proposed to buy \$350,000 worth of Green-ville and Columbia stock. This, with the \$453,000 of stock have in G. & C. 169 miles, in Laureus 31, and in S. & U. 70 miles—in all 260 miles—equipped and running. Put a first mortgage of \$20,000 a mile on this, sell the bonds at e5 or 90, and the bulance, after paying all outlays for costs and repair, is immense—over \$2,000,000. There mint of money in this-on I AM A FOOL!"

Nor can it ever be forgotten that at the darkest hour of grinding their estates and homesteads into dust, when the black cloud of a State debt of twenty-six million filled the whole sky and darkened the future, when able fluanciers like Parker and Moses and Cardoza were in de spair, when the people were on the point of revolution, storm, flooded Wall street with franciscant paper and calmly wrote to Eimpton in my letter of Sept. 3, 1870, the memorable words: "Do the commissions foot up pretty seef!"

Fellow citizens of Massachusetts, do you wonder tha the people of South Carolina are anxious to get me back But it cannot be. An inexorable late and a very consid erable interest in my own personal liberty keep me far away from her beloved borders. I must remain an exile, consoling myself as best I can with the miligating reflec tion that John Patterson was wrong-there is no more good stealing in South Carolina.

#### omewhat Differing Opinions Regarding the way to Prevent Murder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hanging a man by the neck till he is dead is doubtless the natural and barbarian mode of retaliation in murder ases, but is it repressive, or is it Christian! Ever nurderer dreads of all things the silent worm at his heart, and his being retained a helpless but living me nent of his criminal barbarity, from which even death rould be a relief.

The State of Michigan, which has so long and satisfac.

The State of Michigan, which has so long and satisfactority tried the experiment of "punishing crime without smitating it," had to insuprate that movement, as I well remember, against the most determined opposition of a certain portion of the clerry of that State, who were loud in their advocacy of the old Mosaic as acainst divine haw of the New Testament dispensation.

And could a greater charm and protection be thrown around human like than its invisibility by even the stern arm of the law itself! Security from the marderer is all a chesiman public can ask or should desire, and less than this is been than it ought to have. It must be embessed, however, that great injury to the theory of prison commentment for crime has been wrought by laude and positical pardom brokers, and the weak-licated contention against prison latter. But the principal contention against prison latter, But the principal of the great of the gibbet in New York will give place to real and enhightened effort at a reduction of criminal offences, and such a deterrent as may neither tend to agraravite crime itself nor shock the beelings of the community in whose name and behalf they are infinited.

To the Epiron or The Son-Ser: You ask what will put a step to murder. It reems to me that the most effective remedy would be to throw men on their own responsi-bility, and give them to understand that all erimes combility, and give them to understand that all crimes cemmutted will stand to their charge until they are get rid of
by the slow process of well deing. You make a man be
here he has an audione in his posset which is a sure
cure for all posons of the worst degree, and it makes him
daring and treckles. Whatever may occur, he has only
to apply the remedy which he has at hand. Hen of the
darkest crimes are causely in their mad career, and when
all other means fail they apply the remedy, and go to the
place of execution set furties all within fearing to meet
them in heaven. Bosh!

To the Europe of The Serve Services a consideration.

To the Entros of The Sus-Sir. Murders cannot be entirely prevented by any means, but they can be fiminished in number, and those fise the Hull and Biair murders made very rare by the liberal constant, and more prompt use of the rope. There is too much de-lay, too much nonement, too many chances of escape in the present application of the law. Show these beasts, who are the lowest and much set of all the animals on earth. That the punishment is switt and sure and the cards. This there is a described to the control of the will not restrain them is clearly proven. A. Kost.

# What Conductors Pay a Penalty For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much pleased to peruse your correspondence from "Pro Bono Publico" in to-day's Sex, and if you would Out. New York, June 80,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: "Pro Bono Publico," in to day's Sex, says: "As a rule, incivility and roughness are characteristic of the conductors of our barne rate." Mr. Editor, I ask, in all honesty, is this true! Do these poor overworked men—centlemen, not a few of them, whose easiles have been sadly shattered—ever really insuit the public? Mrs. Stowe, in one of her late movels, talks of drunken car conductors in New York. Which one of usever saw a car conductor in New York. Which one of usever saw a car conductor in New York on the same of the same of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the purpose of giving our hard-working and deserving employees an uninterrupted holiday of three days, we shall close our place of business from Thursday evening we have endeavoned to initiate a general maconicity, and the wholestic grocers of the west side with the view of closing during the period above mentioned, but without success. Therefore we take this independent action, which we trust the other humas will exclude to follow.

New York, July 1.

New York, July 1.

### NEW YORK, July 1. Give Them a Good Hollday !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sor: In order to enjoy the Fourth of July and help keep alive its pre-cious memories, the cierk-employed in the first-class hat clous memories, the cierk employed in the first-class hat stores in our city requested their employers to keep their business places closed not only on the nation's birthday, but also on the fifth of July. The proposition was at once accepted, only one malvidian relinants to acquience in our request, but we have contilinence that the public will discriminate between the yenerous and patriotic hatters and he wish has torgotten 1776.

July 1, 1879.

#### Piftern Hours Behind a Tea Counter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am

employed in a tea store. It is my business to wait on customers, and my working boing are from 6 a. M to more evenly among different classes, which powerly a p. M., making different bours a day. Now, Heave it to battlebed, and caste is amontalised. But to add to

### BUNDEAMS.

-A Baltimore negro went home drunk, and ducked into a bath tub to sober himself; but he for got to take his head out of the water, and was drowned. -Dr. Croux, known as "the man without a chest-bone," travelled for many years from one to another of the medical calleges of Europe, exhibiting his

unusual chest, and illustrating his power of voluntarily uspending the heart's action. -Daniel Moore of Fayston, Vt., believed Mrs. Foss to be a widow when he married her thirteen years ago, and so did she; but Foss has returned alive, and the woman has sorrowfully separated from Moore, although she reinses to rejoin her first husband

-A Grand Jury at Spartansburg, S. C. has reported that the hanging of a murdorer by lynchers was "an outburst of popular indignation which merely anticipated the sentence of the law of the l-nd," and re-lused to indict anybody concerned in the outrage. ...The hope is expressed by the Boston

Glide that, if Weston comes over to this country, he "will be accompanied by a man who will hold the combina-tion of the pedestrian's jaw, and who will be sworn not to give it away on any account, or for any consideration." -W. B. Wilson was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Louisville, Ind., and Superintendent of the Sunday school. Although he already had a wife, he secretly married Miss Sheplar, one of his pretty pu-pils, intending to keep the matter a secret. But it has all

ome out -Dr. D. Laurence of Boston reports what he characterizes as a miracle. His sun had an attack of spinal meningitis, and was soon at the point of death, is spite of the most careful medical attention. Mr. Webster, a neighbor, then seemingly cured the boy by the laying on of hands.

-Dr. Cog Fy, a Chinese physician, of San Prancisco, at a recent inquest in the case of a Chinaman, was asked, "How many lungs has a man?" He replied: "Seven." Dr. Cog Fy further stated that there are five "Seven." Dr. Cog ry in the state that the function of the heart is "to catch air."

—Since the proclamation of military law

in Russia, there appears a weekly report of the sermon preached in the Isane Cathedral of St. Petersburg, under the name of "The Fuipit of the Isane Cathedral." The sermons are devoted exclusively to attacks on revolu-tionary politics. "The Puipit" is distributed free. -The daughter of Prof. Molescholt, the naturalist, has committed suicide at Rimini. While walking with two ladies, she asked whether anybody

could be drowned in a shallow pond they passed. On their replying in the negative, she drow a revolver from her pocket and shot herself. She was only 17 years old." -Gen. Merten, ex-Minister of War of Prance, who disappeared eight months ago, being sup-posed to have committed suicide, or to have been mur-dered, has just rejoined his family as suddenly as he left it. The death of his son so preyed upon him that he

went into a Trapplet monastery, and ther; stayed till he recovered his mental equilibrium. -At Calatabiano, on the coast of Sielly, a moh attacked the Town Hall, with the intertion of bur ing it down, because the Commune, it was stated in-tended to impose a new tax for the construction of a road. They succeeded in burning some of the archives before the few troops in the place had reached the some A conflict at once ensued, during which one carabineer was killed and several soldiers wounded, while the insurgents lost ten killed, among them one weman, and

a large number of wounded. -We have the report of the St. Petersburg Public Labrary for last year. The year's expenses of the library were 148.00 roubles. Of this amount, 38,000 roubles were disbursed in salaries to officers and ser vants; 15,000 in repair and in provement of the building, and the remainder, 95,000 restricts, in the purchase of books, manuscripts, and man he number of readers was 110,000, who ordered Among the readers were 500 foreigners. There are 384 periodicals in Russia of foreign increases.

-The official report on the sanitary condition of the Russian army of the Caucasus for 1878 shows that there were about 200,000 men in that army; and that there were altogether 560,000 cases of timess re ported in military and private bospitals. This shows that each soldier of the Army of the Caucasis was on the sick list about three times during the year. There were about 20,000 deaths, or 100 deaths to each 1,030 men. The principal disease was typhoid fever, which caused over 50,000 cases of prostration, and nearly 12,000 deaths.

-Mr. Gladstone still pursues theology. At the present moment he is writing an article for the Dissenters' organ, the British Quarterly, on the "Decay of Evangelicalism in the Church of England." It is said that it will be a kind of continuation of some articles he wrote about two years ago on the current of religious thought. It will be curious to see what relation Mr. Gladstone-ecclesiastically and theologically a son of the Oxford movement—will adopt toward the Low Church-ism with which during a great part of his life he was out

of sympathy. -The Curator of the St, Petersburg Scholastic District has issued a circular to the principals of the different schools, regulating the dress and behavior of their punils. The latter are enjoined to remove their kepis before the Emperor, any member of the Imperial family, the Minister of Public Instruction, Covrnors-General, priests, and other persons in authority. the scholars are further forbidden to use to bacco or to go to masquerades, clubs, cafes, or public partiens. Each is also required to show a ticket establishing his mentity when called upon to do so,

-Burt Wren and the Taylor brothers puarrelled over a trifle at Auliville. Mo. and the feud Taylors that Wron intended to shed their blood. The consequence was that all three armed themselves with revolvers, which were emptied of 21 bullets in the first oceasion of a meeting. One of the Taylors was killed outright, while the other was disabled for life by a paralyzing pollet lodged in his spine, and Wren removed live as-vere wounds. The two survivors afterward became reconciled, being convinced that there had been an anfortunate mismater-tanding.

-John J. Moore was accounted the wickedest man in Sportanburg, S. C. He was arcused or mur-dering a woman, and the popular sentiment was that ne great mistake could be made in hanging him, even if he was not guilty of that particular crime. About 150 men, described as "the best in the county," risk up to the jail in the night. The Sheriff had received warming, and spirited his man away; but the mob floatly found him hidden under a railroad bridge outside of the town wait committed, a minister was brought for his spiritual consolution, his wife and children were allowed to hid him farewell, and all the preparations for his execution were as systematic as if it had been a legally supernted hang ing. A molitiode gathered about the communicand his guards, some of whom wanted to burn him because he persisted in desying that he had committed the crime the guards refused to allow this, such mounting their prisoner on a burry, some had him data for from a tree.

The new tax law of Pennsylvania com-

pels railroad and transportation companies, besides their dividend tax, to pay a tax on gross receipts, and com-panies mining coal to pay a special tax on that. Home mearance companies are taxed on their premiums, for eign insurance companies, banks, and all corporate and uniscorporated fiscal agencies, on their net carnings, and a fixed tax of four unils on the dollar is levied on all evi-dences of debt, public or private. Corporations in general are taxed three mills on the dollar on the par value of their stock, if a 0 per cent, dividend is declared, and less or more as the dividends are larger or smaller. A tax of three malls on the dollar on that valuation is levied If no dividends are declared, all profits kept by the conpany being treated as dividends. The tax or transports tion companies is eight tenths of 1 per cent on gross recoipts. The appreciations under the tax of mar mills of the dollar on the evidences of debts, bonds, mortages and the like, cover every form under which a debt is re-corded, and are so drawn as to continue the practice under which public corporations, cities, and towns deduct the local tax from the coupons on their bonds pre-sented for permetal by the owners outside of the State. Mortgages given in the purchase of real estate are ex empted from all but State taxation.

-A German writer, replying to Ernest Renan's irritating language about the present condition of German culture, has published an article in the Pentucke Remission, in which he gives an interpreting sketch of the tiermans of to-day. He looks on the preent stagnation in the intellectual life of Germany are necessary result of the torced concentration of the national powers to secure diplomatic and muliary madership. This lead riting is gained, but at the vest of a free and toll nations growth. "Reman is turit," say the German writer. "In calling Germans the rountry of caste, for in no other civilized country do the different nationalities within a believe to nationalities, religious beliefs, ranks, and industries pr against separatous; surgreat nestable conservamopolitat you and your readers to indige if this is not unjust, when it comist be reads would. For instance, where there are several has abore to be for instance, where there are several has abore to close, say 7 whose is or else they and that he bear of several has abore to close, say 7 whose is or else they must be one 7 or locks and they shall be one? Or locks and they had been a for the present affecters.

A burrana. When leaving home for the summer vacation the armedent provide the meeting with Dr. Jayne a Carminalize Haland, in order to treat provide themselves with Dr. Jayne a Carminalize Haland, in order to treat present and effectually sudden attacks of Crams, therefore, Dysentery, Choiera Murtus, &c.—completing the treat provide themselves with Dr. Jayne a Carminalize Haland, in order to treat presently and effectually sudden attacks of Crams, therefore, Dysentery, Choiera Murtus, &c.—completing the more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year.—Ads.